

ries in their sweep through Galicia, and the coincidence of to-day's dispatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna and a vigorous Austro-Hungarian offensive, seemed to promise important news.

The British and Belgian troops who retired from Antwerp after the German occupation, with the exception of those now interned in Dutch soil as a result of having had to cross the border, have been swallowed up as completely as if they were buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons their position and the area of hostilities in Belgium must remain obscure until the turn of events brings them sharply to the fore again, as was the case when, after the fall of Antwerp, the British public learned for the first time that the British forces had assisted the garrison.

Optimistic as always, the British press, besides contending that Antwerp is of no importance to Germany as a base, finds solace in the argument that the release of the allied troops there more than counterbalances the troops which Germany will send from that point into France.

When the official communication from Paris indicated that the left wing is stretching further west and north and will soon reach the coast, if the opposing sides continue throwing out cavalry in an endeavor to outflank or break through.

ALLIES MAKE NO CLAIM TO VICTORY

The allies make no claim to victory in the afternoon statement, which opens with the remark that these cavalry operations continue as far north and west as Hazebrouck, a point hardly more than a day's walk from Calais.

Nowhere along the battle line do the allies say they have made any progress.

At the center, on the right bank of the Aisne, west of Soissons, at two other points, notably between Arras and the Oise, and on the right, in Vosges, it is said the German attacks have been repulsed.

The official communication saying it is "understood the Germans are occupying only the suburbs of Antwerp, while the twenty-four forts along the Scheldt (Scaut) still stand isolated."

Received in London with considerable surprise and skepticism, in view of the announcement of the British War Office that the city was occupied by the

Germans, and the Berlin official statement that the invaders took virtually complete possession of the city.

LONDON PREPARED FOR AERIAL VISITORS

Probably stirred by the bomb-dropping exploits of German aircraft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors, and official notice has been given that the city is ready to receive them. The mouth of the Thames that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing, as there will be no need to spread the news in any more formal way.

Recruiting throughout Great Britain, particularly in London, has been increasing, it is said, since the fall of Antwerp, the Germans advancing from there to Ostend having seemingly brought the war close home in the minds of the people.

The whereabouts of the Belgian Queen is still a matter of conjecture, and the same vagueness surrounds the King's reported wounds.

VIOLENT ATTACKS OCCUR

ALLIES REPORT SOME GAINS

PARIS, October 12 (11:14 P. M.).—The following official statement was given out to-night:

"Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points and we have not lost at any point."

OFFICIAL REPORT

GIVEN OUT IN PARIS

PARIS, October 12 (3:15 P. M.).—The following official communication was given out this afternoon:

"First. On our left wing the cavalry engagements continue in the region of La Bassée, Estaires, and Hazebrouck. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy endeavored to deliver several attacks, which failed, notably between Lassigny and Roye.

"Second. On the center we have made some progress on the plateau of the right bank of the Aisne, in front of Soissons, and to the east and southeast of Verdun.

"Third. On our right wing, in the Vosges, the enemy delivered a night attack. They were repulsed.

"The head of marine fullers was engaged during all the day of October 9, and the night of October 9-10 against German forces, and repulsed them and at the same time inflicted heavy losses, amounting to 2,000 men killed, and fifty captured. The French losses amounted to nine killed, thirty-nine wounded, and one missing.

"According to the latest information received here concerning the situation in the center, the Germans occupy, up to the present time, only in the hands of the city. The twenty-four forts on the two banks of the River Escaut are resisting with energy.

"In the fighting still continues with fierceness on the frontier of East Prussia. To the northwest of Lyck, the Germans are retreating, at the same time destroying bridges.

"In Southern Poland there has been a terrible fighting. Columns of the enemy who have reached the Vistula."

RUSSIANS PURSUED BY AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS

LONDON, October 12 (7:09 P. M.).—A dispatch from the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam today states that a telegram received from Vienna states that the Russians in Galicia and north of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops. Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under an Austrian administration. The message adds that the Russians did not believe in the possibility of the Austro-Germans capturing the city. Even the Austro-Germans conducted themselves humanely.

RUSSIANS ABANDON SIEGE OF PRZEMYSL

LONDON, October 12 (7:10 P. M.).—A dispatch from the Reuter Telegram Company from Vienna today states that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl, in Austrian Galicia, to put themselves in a strategic position to meet the Austro-German army.

WOMEN SUBSCRIBE FUND FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES

LONDON, October 12.—The Official News Bureau announces that the sum of £3,192 (approximately \$25,500), subscribed by the women of Canada for hospital purposes, has been received from the Duchess of Cornwall. Twenty thousand pounds of this fund will be used by the War Office to purchase motor ambulances. Half of this will be used in France and half in England. Each car will be inscribed "Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance." The balance of the money will be used by the admiralty to build a naval hospital of 100 beds at Portsmouth, to be called "The Canadian Women's Hospital."

The Australian Government has offered a brigade of light infantry, with train and field ambulance complete, which offer has been accepted. Another brigade is promised.

GEORGE CORNWALLIS WEST HEARD FROM RECENTLY

LONDON, October 12.—The report that George Cornwallis West was shot at the battle of the Marston, in the north of France, and without a vestige of doubt, the story has been hawked around Fleet Street for a month past, with various members of the West family as the source of the news. As a matter of fact, George Cornwallis West was heard from last Saturday, the communication coming from Antwerp, where, as an officer of the British naval reserve, he was taking part in the defense of that city. What had happened to him since then his own family does not know, but it is presumed that he retreated with the main Belgian army. It is fully possible he may be among those who crossed the Dutch frontier.

West's family has requested the news service to give the fullest publicity to this statement, as the report that he was shot as a traitor has caused much pain to them.

How the report originated is a mystery, unless it be that West is a brother to Princess Henry of Battenberg, who is supposed to foster German sympathies. His other sister is the Duchess of Westminster, and his first wife was Lady Randolph Churchill.

PEOPLE OF ANTWERP NOTIFIED OF BOMBARDMENT

WASHINGTON, October 12.—An official report received here to-day describes the efforts of German military authorities at Brussels, to send word through the American legation to the people of Antwerp, that the intended bombardment of that city.

German officials asked Minister Whitlock to transmit the notification, which, under article 26 of The Hague convention, an invading force is obliged to give to the people of a city about to be bombarded. Mr. Whitlock refused to present the communication, desiring, in accordance with the strict neutrality of the United States, not to be the bearer of military messages to any of the belligerents. The Germans insisted all other means of communication had failed.

The Spanish minister finally decided to send the Spanish naval attaché to Antwerp with the notification. A report from American Consul Diederichsen, sent, says when he left Antwerp last Friday, after a frightful night of bombardment, the petroleum tanks in the city were ablaze. He is endeavoring to return to Antwerp to resume his consular work.

CAMPAIGN FORGOTTEN IN ATTACKS ON PARIS

People Are Anxious by Continued Dropping of Bombs on French Capital.

PLANNING FOR DEFENSE

Creation of Aerial Squadrons Always Ready to Dash After Invaders and Bring Them to Earth Is Suggested.

PARIS, October 12.—The progress of the campaign in the north of France and the fall of Antwerp, were forgotten for a moment to-day by the people of Paris, who everywhere were discussing the throwing of bombs on the capital from German aeroplanes. As a result of a raid yesterday, three persons were killed and fourteen wounded. Another attack this morning resulted less disastrously, bombs dropped between two departing railroad trains, falling to explode.

General Hirschauer was appointed to take charge of the aerial defense of the city. He is an aeronautic expert and organized last year the aerial branch of the French army. A number of deputies met at the call of Deputy Denys Cochin, to consider various means of rendering the city more secure from aeroplane attacks.

The creation of aerial squadrons stationed over the city, it is to be always ready to dash after the invaders, and the enemy as soon as they should be sighted approaching the city; the arming of fast monoplanes with quick-firing guns and the telephoning of warnings by the city to the French Aero Club which is now under military control, were among the suggestions discussed. Finally, M. Cochin sent a telegram to Bordeaux, urging the French government to effect measures with the view of rescuing the people.

The news that one of the German bombs yesterday struck the cathedral of Notre Dame, has been communicated to the Vatican. It is reported that Pope exulted upon getting the message: "Providence has prevented an outrage which would have shocked the military critics, commenting to-day on the movements of the armies in the Apremont region, declare it is worthy of note that Apremont, to the east of the city, is the route the enemy would take, if they sought to withdraw from St. Mihiel in the direction of Lorraine. Their positions in this vicinity mean much to them, it is declared.

ALLIES MAKING PROGRESS

ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL VIEW

PARIS, October 12 (3:15 P. M.).—The following official communication was given out this afternoon:

"First. On our left wing the cavalry engagements continue in the region of La Bassée, Estaires, and Hazebrouck. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy endeavored to deliver several attacks, which failed, notably between Lassigny and Roye.

"Second. On the center we have made some progress on the plateau of the right bank of the Aisne, in front of Soissons, and to the east and southeast of Verdun.

"Third. On our right wing, in the Vosges, the enemy delivered a night attack in the region of the Marston, to the north of St. Die. They were repulsed.

"The flag captured yesterday belongs to the Sixth Regiment of Active Pomeranian Infantry. No. 12, of the Infantry Corps of the Prussian army. The brigade of marine fullers was engaged during all the day of October 9, and the night of October 9-10, against German forces, and repulsed them and at the same time, inflicted heavy losses, amounting to 2,000 men killed and fifty captured.

"In the Belgian field: According to the latest information received here concerning the situation at Antwerp, the Germans occupy, up to the present time, only in the hands of the city. The twenty-four forts on the two banks of the River Escaut are resisting with energy.

"In Southern Poland, between Ivanogorod and Sandomierz, there has been a terrible fighting with columns of the enemy who have reached the Vistula."

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM AGUASCALIENTES

(Continued From First Page.)

seventy machine guns, has arrived at the capital, having come from the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where he superintended the mustering out of the Federal troops for the Mexican revolution. He took over the garrisons of Guaymas and Mazatlan.

RESIGN OF TERROR IN MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY, October 12.—An attack, made on the night of October 10, on San Angel, Nochimilco and other suburbs of Mexico City by adherents of Emiliano Zapata, caused a reign of terror in the capital until to-day. The suspense was relieved when it was officially announced to-day that Zapata's followers had agreed to cease all fighting until the termination of the peace conference at Aguascalientes. The troubles were satisfactorily adjusted.

The invaders entered San Angel at 7 o'clock Saturday night and heavy fighting was begun. Telephone operators were compelled to leave their exchanges, making communication between the suburb and the city proper, difficult. The government immediately impressed a number of the striking street car men into service, and rushed 1,500 men, with artillery, to San Angel, to reinforce their garrison there. Severe fighting in the streets between the defenders and the attacking party followed. Nochimilco was completely surrounded by Zapata's forces, and reinforcements also were sent there.

The authorities in Mexico City expressed fear of a general attack, and families living in Cucoacan and Mixco began moving into the city. The feeling of intense suspense continued in the capital until the official statement gave assurances that Mexico City would not be attacked.

CAVALRY ON BORDER TO PROTECT U. S. MAIL

NACAO, ARIZ., October 12.—The Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, under Colonel A. P. Hatfield, were lined up along the International Boundary to-day to prevent the Villa and Carranza factions from again bringing their warfare upon American soil.

This followed the second appeal to President Wilson for protection of the town against stray bullets and shells, which for ten days have fallen here instead of in the Mexican camps. Sheriff Wheeler asked Governor Hunt to order the withdrawal of Federal troops. He offered to gather 500 cowboys, who would "protect the town without discussing technicalities."

GERMANS OCCUPY GHENT. IS UNOFFICIAL REPORT

(Continued From First Page.)

GHENT IS THIRTY-THREE MILES FROM OSTEND. Ghent, at thirty-three miles from Ostend, and with the latter and Lille, across the border, in France, it forms a triangle. It is half-way between Antwerp and the Franco-Belgian border, and is at the junction of the Lys and Scheldt Rivers.

The occupation of Ghent was the first definite development in the resumption by the whole German front of the offensive along its new battle line, extending over 300 miles.

From another direction the German cavalry had advanced within thirty miles of Ostend and the Chians, reaching a heavy Prussian force, but encountered all through the territory west of Lille.

These, taken in connection with the reported occupation of Ghent, apparently cover the establishment of the new Belgian battle line reaching out from and connecting with the German right in France.

Between Arras and the Oise, the enemy has renewed its attacks to increased fury; the plateau north of Soissons continues to be the scene of vigorous offensive movements by the Kaiser's forces, and Verdun, for eight weeks under almost incessant fire from the German guns, now is to be made the target of the monster howitzers which reduced Antwerp.

The results of the series of battles extending from the Swiss border to within twenty-five miles of the Straits of Dover indicated by these fragmentary reports of activities in France and Belgium, are laden with importance.

The fall of Antwerp was essential to the consummation of this greater and more stupendous plan of campaign being initiated by the German general staff, if for no other reason than that it signaled the crushing of Belgium, making three-quarters of the kingdom solidly held by the Kaiser; it eliminated Antwerp as a thorn in the side of Germany, and last, and most important, released 130,000 men and the best fighting arm of the army, making them available for active operation against the more formidable opponent in France which the Kaiser could not afford to neglect.

WILL SEEK JUNCTION WITH VON BOEHM'S ARMY

This force, under General von Veceler, it is expected, will shortly swing in a westerly direction, seeking a junction with the army under General von Boehm, who is supporting Von Kluck, just over the border in North-eastern France.

The attempt of this Antwerp attack, which was made from the westward movement toward the coast will be the signal, military experts here believe, for a general attack along the whole German battle front. The concerted movement of the German forces, and the line are designed to keep the allies so busy locally that they will be unable to hurl to the northward sufficient reinforcements to relieve the threatened positions. The German plan is to make the Germans even now are directing a turning movement in the region of Lille.

The French general staff has anticipated this strategy, and during the past week is reported to have concentrated sufficient troops at Ostend, including the newly arrived British forces, Canadian regiments, who are reported to have arrived there, and the Belgians who have come from Antwerp, to be ready to meet the new German front.

In the meantime there are indications that General von Doehring, with his base, is swinging his forces, like a great arm, forward in the direction of the oncoming Antwerp victors. Everything indicates that the German center and the front of the main attack upon Ostend will be attempted, will rest along the Scheldt River, as it reaches south from Antwerp, and swings in a great arc to the west, with the intention of the coming conflict, near the course of the Lys River, between Ghent and Courtrai. It will be the purpose of the Germans, according to experts, to drive the British, French and Belgians back to the sea, and then to turn the North Sea or force them to evacuate. In this event the natural retreat of the army of occupation in Ostend would be westerly, along the coast toward Dunkirk, and then southward to fall back upon the allies left, operating to the south of Lille and to the west of there.

REFUGEES OF ALL SORTS POUR INTO OSTEND

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) OSTEND, October 12.—Refugees of all sorts and conditions continue to pour in here. They crowded stations, and again left for Folkestone. Many families have departed to-day in spite of efforts to inspire a calmer attitude. The arrival of pitiable travellers from Belgium is largely responsible for this renewed nervousness.

Also the horrible rumor has spread and is credited by some influential persons, that the Germans intend to impress Belgian males of fighting age in a huge army, in which they mean to prosecute a world war.

This may seem impossible, but it has had its effect on the nerves of the population. It is indeed a curious, motley throng that one sees on the grayish white, fashionable promenade. Business men who have lost their all, and smartly dressed women, rubbed shoulders with peasants, who had trundled pathetic little barrels of household goods for miles.

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SECOND ATTACK BY YAQUI INDIANS

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., October 12.—A second attack on Agua Prieta, Sonora, and its Carranza garrison was made to-day by the Yaqui Indians, who were repulsed by Carranza's two columns of Moyoterra forces from Naco. The garrison successfully resisted.

The garrison was increased from 100 to 350 on Saturday night. Further reinforcements are expected to arrive. Governor Maytorna's object in besieging Agua Prieta, which necessitated weakening his Naco attacking force, was to obtain supplies.

During the attack, the bullets from both sides fell here and there, but did not reach the centre of the town for safety.

CAVALRY OF BOTH ARMIES SEEKING TO PIERCE LINES

Sweeps About Country for Days, and Everywhere Forces of Enemy Are Encountered.

SUCCESSFUL RUSE BY FRENCH

Get Both in Front and Rear of German Detachment, Which, After Losing Many Men, Retreats. Weather Ideal for Operations.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, October 12 (via Paris, 12:40 P. M.).—The battle-line northwest of Lille was the point of greatest interest in to-day's continuation of the great conflict while already has lasted twenty-nine days. The cavalry of both armies has swept about the country for days, seeking to go through or around the opposing lines, and everywhere has encountered the enemy.

A successful ruse, carried out by a detachment of French infantry in the vicinity of Lens, is related in the orders of the day. Having been ordered to hold a position, the small squad did so throughout the day, but at dusk the detachment was compelled to retreat before an overwhelming force of Germans. Reaching a country estate, the French commander placed a number of men in the front outlying houses with orders to remain until they heard the bugle call. The rest of the party took up a position a quarter of a mile further on, in the open country.

The German commander, not without noting the French riflemen in the houses. A bugle sounded and fire was opened both on the front and on the rear of the French detachment, which, after losing many men, retreated.

The French recaptured their original position, and saved the allies' line from being pierced.

PROMOTED ON FIELD TO BE LIEUTENANT

A French noncommissioned officer, with thirty-two men, who had been forgotten at an entrenched advance post near Roye, saw 2,000 Germans advancing, but the Frenchmen did not move until their ammunition was exhausted. Then the officer ordered his men to retire through a wood, and he rushed in, leading twenty of his command. He was promoted on the field to be a lieutenant, as his stand had permitted a reinforcement of the allied line at a critical moment.

The complete collapse of the Anglo-Belgian army of Antwerp, was shown by the fact that no military authority could be found with which to treat concerning the surrender of the city. This surrender was finally negotiated with the Germans about the treatment of the prisoners.

It is impossible to give, as yet, the number of prisoners taken with Antwerp. Many of the defenders who fled to Holland were interned.

The following has been given out in Berlin for publication: "Reports received here from Vienna set forth that the Russian siege of the Przemyśl fortress has been abandoned. Austrian troops have defeated six Russian divisions near Lanau. They also routed one division of Cossacks east of Nymna."

"The Japanese have occupied the Shantung railroad in Shantung Province."

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FOREIGN MINISTER NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

ROME, (via Paris) October 12 (12:42 A. M.).—The condition of Marquis Di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, is considered hopeless. The last sacraments were administered to-day. Marquis Di San Giuliano suffered a severe heart attack, and for a time was unconscious. When revived, he stoically asked the doctors whether he would die to-day or to-morrow.

The room occupied by the Foreign Minister, opens on the square of the royal palace, and on hearing the military band playing at guard change, the minister raised himself on his elbow, exclaiming: "Long live Italy!" Then he fell exhausted.

RUSSIANS ABANDON SIEGE OF PRZEMYSL

BERLIN, October 12 (by wire to Sayville, L. I.).—The following information has been given out in Berlin for publication: "Reports here from Vienna set forth that the Russian siege of the Przemyśl fortress has been abandoned. Austrian troops have defeated six Russian divisions near Lanau. They also routed one division of Cossacks east of Nymna."

"The Japanese have occupied the Shan Tung railroad in Shan Tung Province, China. This is a Chinese state railroad, and was built by Germany. China has protested against this action."

GERMANS REPORTED AS LOSING 45,000 MEN

LONDON, October 12 (10:25 A. M.).—"It is stated that the Germans lost 45,000 men during the attack on Fortresses Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine, at Antwerp," says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

GERMAN CAVALRY ROUTS FRENCH WEST OF LILLE

Near Hazebrouck Also Inflicts Severe Losses on Another Division.

FIGHTING WITHOUT DECISION

Russian Attacks Repulsed, and Their Claims of Great Victories at Augustow and Suwalki Declared to Be Inventions.

LONDON, October 12 (9:50 A. M.).—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin gives this statement, issued last night by the German general staff:

"Our cavalry on Saturday completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, and near Hazebrouck we inflicted severe losses on another French cavalry division. Until now the engagements on the front in the western theatre did not lead to a decision. About the booty at Antwerp, no communications came in, as information still falls. Neither can the number of British and Belgian troops who crossed the Dutch frontier be fixed."

In the eastern theatre we repulsed in the north all attacks of the First and Tenth Russian armies on October 9 and 10. The Russian outflanking efforts by way of Schirwindt (East Prussia) equally were repulsed, and the Russian army corps.

"In South Poland the advance guards of our armies have reached the Vistula. Near Grojec, south of Warsaw, we captured 2,000 men of the Second Siberian Army Corps."

"The Russian official communications about a great Russian victory at Augustow and Suwalki (Russian Poland) are inventions. The fact that no official Russian communication has been published about the treatment of the prisoners at Tannenberg and Interberg (both in East Prussia) vouches a lack of reliable official information."

RUSSIANS QUIT SIEGE OF PRZEMYSL

BERLIN, October 12 (by wire to Sayville, L. I.).—The general staff of the German army announces to-day that in the beginning a very strong garrison defended Antwerp with great energy, but that after the attack by German infantry and marine divisions the defenders fled in full rout. Among the Antwerp garrison was one British marine brigade.

The complete collapse of the Anglo-Belgian army of Antwerp, was shown by the fact that no military authority could be found with which to treat concerning the surrender of the city. This surrender was finally negotiated with the Germans about the treatment of the prisoners.

It is impossible to give, as yet, the number of prisoners taken with Antwerp. Many of the defenders who fled to Holland were interned.

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